

New-York Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1912.

Owned and published daily by the Tribune Association, a New York corporation; Ogden M. Reid, President; Conde Hamilton, Secretary; James M. Barrett, Treasurer. Address, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York.
Daily and Sunday, one month, \$3.00
Daily and Sunday, six months, \$16.00
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$30.00
Daily only, one month, \$1.50
Daily only, six months, \$8.00
Daily only, one year, \$15.00
Sunday only, one month, \$1.25
Sunday only, six months, \$6.00
Sunday only, one year, \$11.25

Foreign subscriptions to all countries in the Universal Postal Union, including postage.
DAILY AND SUNDAY.
One month, \$3.50; one year, \$37.00.
SUNDAY ONLY.
One month, \$1.50; one year, \$16.14.
DAILY ONLY.
One month, \$1.00; one year, \$12.25.

CANADIAN RATES.
DAILY AND SUNDAY.
One month, \$3.00; one year, \$30.00.
SUNDAY ONLY.
One month, \$1.50; one year, \$15.00.
DAILY ONLY.
One month, \$1.00; one year, \$12.25.

Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Matter.
Our readers will confer a favor by advising us when they are unable to procure a copy of the Tribune, their newsmen, or the address, Tribune, Circulation Department.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Pension legislation was discussed. House: The free sugar bill was passed, 198 to 102, twenty-four Republicans voting for and seven Democrats against it.
FOREIGN.—Premier Asquith admitted that all the governmental attempts at mediation between coal owners and coal miners had failed, and intimated that the situation would be dealt with by special legislation providing for a minimum wage for the coal miners.
The wreck of the battleship Maine was towed outside the cove in Havana Harbor, preparatory to sinking her to-day in the Gulf of Mexico.
The Senator de la Barra in Paris, received a cable dispatch from prominent Maderists in Mexico City warning him not to return home, Señor de la Barra declined to be intimidated.
The Italian government obtained additional circumstantial evidence in support of the King's life was the outcome of a widespread anarchistic plot.

DOMESTIC.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture and head of the pure food board, resigned his office.
Lawrence mill workers returned to work in large numbers; a committee urged Governor Foss to remove Judge Mahoney, of the Lawrence Police Court, from the bench.
Governor Dix announced that if no action were taken on the State Conservation Commission's report, he would resign.
The State Banking Department, in a statement regarding the rejection of H. P. Bissell as a member of the Public Service Commission, Governor Dix said he had no second choice for the place.

CITY.—Stocks were strong.
The anthracite operators and the miners came into a deadlock on the demands of the miners, and a strike of the hard coal was expected on April 1.
Governor visited Essex Market court and helped a man who had accused another of stealing \$250, and the money in his own pocket.
Both sides fought to their advantage, the testimony of Harried, the lawyer who jumped from a defendant in the sugar trial to a witness for the prosecution, but he seemed inclined to favor the defense.
Copied complaints of names on the Roosevelt petitions, received by the Republican County Committee, were sent to the head of the Roosevelt City Committee.
A police stenographer told at the trial of Montani, the alleged head of the taxicab robbers, how Kinsman and others connected with the robbery disappeared from the scene, the charges of going free while they were in cells at Police Headquarters.
Three alleged members of the horse poisoning gang were held in \$5,000 bail each on charges of extortion.
Fire Commissioner Johnson completed the temporary organization of the Fire Prevention Bureau.
The death rate for February showed a decrease from 14.4 to 13.4 over the same month in 1911.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 60 degrees; lowest, 37.

THE ANTI-TAFT BREAKDOWN.

The collapse of the anti-Taft movement in the so-called insurgent states is a sign of the times which no one can misinterpret. If insurgency has been put on the defensive in Kansas and Iowa what hope for it can there be in the rest of the country? Governor Stubbs has recently spent a good deal of time in the East telling people that Kansas was overwhelmingly against the President. When he got back home he found that the state was about to repudiate him as a prophet and he immediately raised the cry that the two hundred thousand Republican voters were being terrorized by a couple of hundred federal officeholders. Mr. Stubbs has been twice elected Governor and the state administration is insurgent from top to bottom. The party machinery was put in the hands of the Governor and his friends by the primary elections of 1910. Yet at Thursday's meeting of the state committee forty-five of the sixty members present voted for a resolution favoring President Taft's re-election.

If Kansas had been as eager in its support of either Senator La Follette or Colonel Roosevelt as Governor Stubbs imagined it to be no such vote would have been possible in a committee of strongly insurgent leanings. The fact seems to be that the Republicans of Kansas, most of whom are acute and intelligent political observers, have become convinced of the hollowness and irrationality of the opposition to President Taft's re-election. They realize that the Republican party must rest its case in the approaching Presidential campaign on the record of the present administration, and that talk of swapping candidates at this late date is either pleasantries or folly. However it may wear the Governor's heart, the vote of Kansas will be cast in the next Republican National Convention in accordance with a common sense view of Republican policy.

The same situation has developed in Iowa, where of the eight district delegates to Chicago so far elected six have been instructed for Mr. Taft. Iowa has a favorite son candidate in the person of Senator Albert B. Cummins, but even local pride has been appealed to in vain in his behalf, and it seems doubtful whether he will secure the support of half of Iowa's 26 delegates. Of the delegates to the state convention chosen up to a recent date 385 were for Taft, 198 for Cummins and 26 for Roosevelt.

Those who think that there is a probability of defeating Mr. Taft for re-election ought to study the course of

events in the insurgent states which have been depended upon to furnish the nucleus of the vote against him.

THE UNION LEAGUE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions adopted by the Union League Club declare that the recall of judges would "destroy the independence of the judiciary" and that the adoption of such a system would "put in jeopardy the fundamental rights of life, liberty and property of all our citizens, the 'poor equally with the rich,' and that the recall of judicial decisions 'would have the effect of destroying all constitutional guarantees and of overthrowing our system of constitutional government.'"

This judgment was recorded unanimously by the club after the resolutions had been recommended to it by its committee on political reform, an able body of men, as a result of long consideration. The resolutions represent the deliberate opinion of serious minded citizens as to the danger in these two proposals.

The danger in both is similar, namely, that if they would not result always in mob government they contain the possibility of mob government and may bring the country at critical junctures near to mob government. As it is now, besides the customary sobriety and fundamentally sound instincts of the public, the nation and the states have constitutions which require considerable time to amend and a judiciary, secure in the tenure of office and placed as far as possible out of the reach of mob passions, to see to it that the constitutional pledges are respected. The recall of judges takes away that security of tenure and makes judges hold office subject to popular approval. If the people do not approve a judge's keeping them strictly to their pledges of self-restraint made in their solemn moments they can remove him. Mainly that is a weakening of the machinery by which binding force is given to constitutional guarantees at critical junctures.

The recall of decisions goes a step further in weakening their effect, for with that device in force if the people did not like a decision by a judge recommending them of their constitutional pledges they could reverse the decision. Colonel Roosevelt calls it a shorter and simpler way of amending constitutions. It is a short and simple way of bringing them into utter contempt, for under it an act fully contradictory of the terms of the Constitution could be popularly voted constitutional. A people which has once done that will retain little respect thereafter for its Constitution.

DR. WILEY'S RESIGNATION.

The good wishes of the country will follow Dr. Harvey W. Wiley in his retirement from the government's service to a congenial private employment. It seldom happens that a bureau chief in any of the departments at Washington makes himself a figure of national importance. Dr. Wiley has certainly done that. Other bureau chiefs, especially in the scientific branches of the government service, have used as much industry and perseverance as he has shown and have been actuated by as high a sense of disinterestedness and duty. But it fell to Dr. Wiley's lot to have a conspicuous share in the enforcement of a law directly affecting the welfare of every man, woman and child in the country, and the steadfastness and courage with which he warred on those who would adulterate food for their own gain have given him a unique place in popular estimation.

Nobody could ever doubt where Dr. Wiley would stand on an issue involving a compromise between the rights of consumers and the convenience of manufacturers. He may at times have seemed a little harsh and pedagogical to those injuriously affected by a strict enforcement of the pure food law, but the great mass of the people applauded his unyielding insistence on honesty in the preparation and labeling of food as an admirable exhibition of official virtue. They will regret that they have lost so valuable a servant.

THE CHINESE PRETENDER.

The words of gratification which have been expressed at the absence of any distinctly political element in the Chinese disturbances must now be reconsidered. There has at last arisen a pretender to the throne, or at least to a throne over a part of the late empire. The continuance of the disorder and the seeming inability of the government to quell it formed the strongest of invitations to pretenses to arise or to conspirators to organize some sort of political movement against the republican government. That has now been done. In a part of the republic from which perhaps more than from any other such a movement was likely to proceed. Its formidableness will probably be determined by the strength or weakness of the government in dealing with it. A vigorous stroke or two may be sufficient to suppress it; but continuance of the circumstances and conditions which have invited its rise would conduce to its ominous growth.

The pretender himself has some elements of strength and some of weakness. He is a member of the Imperial Manchian clan and is possessed of much shrewdness and ability. But he has not the whole clan behind him, for a few years ago he was proscribed by it and sentenced to death, and then to exile for life, for plotting to put his own son on the throne instead of the Emperor who recently abdicated before the rising republic. He cannot hope, therefore, for the general support of the clan, while of course his membership in it will make him all the more objectionable and offensive to the true Chinese. It may reasonably be expected, moreover, that this spectre of imperial restoration will serve all supporters of the republic to shrink their differences and unite in defense of the common cause, and especially to strive for the suppression of the disorders which are proving so mischievous.

The disaffection which is reported from Tibet and Mongolia is really a more serious matter than the pretensions of Prince Tuan. It was recognized at the beginning that grave difficulties if not insurmountable obstacles in the work of attaching the outlying provinces to the republic were likely to be encountered. Mongolia and Tibet were thought to be particularly hard to bring and to keep in line, and that is proving to be the case. But a speedy and successful as-

sertion of republican authority in the suppression of disorders and the sending of competent agents to these border realms might suffice. The Mongols and Tibetans know success when they see it, and they are probably ready to follow any standard under which it is achieved.

HARMLESS.

Governor Dix's apology for Mr. Bissell cannot fail to awaken sympathy for the fate of that good man, who is now sacrificed to make a Murphy holiday, but whose personal and party fitness for high office was cheerfully certified to by the Senate a few months ago. It will entirely fail, however, to arouse any enthusiasm for the Governor or array any public moral indignation behind him.

That is because the Governor has neither enthusiasm nor moral indignation to strengthen himself. He issues an inoffensively tepid defense of his nominee, but there he stops. He is not stirred to reprisals against Tammany or awakened to a realization of the utter futility of his past policy toward Tammany. He does nothing to arouse anybody to come to his defense in his present plight. Indeed, there is nothing for anybody to defend. Even at this late independent Democrats might rally to him as one born out of due season for a fight against the blighting tyranny of Tammany. He has an issue in place of all that he has done to rob himself of their confidence. But instead of raising the standard of independence he contents himself with an expression of reproachful regrets over the treatment which he and his candidate have received. People who might respond to a single call will find nothing stirring in a whimper.

THE SINKING OF THE MAINE.

The launching of a ship is made an occasion of festivities. The sinking of a ship is involuntary, is effected at the hands of the enemy or under stress of the elements and is regretful and calamitous. To-day there is, however, a unique sinking of that ship which all of our time is among those most certain to be for all time famous. The occurrence in some of its attendant circumstances partakes more of the character of a launching than of a sinking. It is not only voluntary, but also long premeditated. It will be attended and watched by a multitude of spectators and marked by official pageantry. The doomed vessel will be escorted to the scene of the sinking by other ships, with flags and music; and to the strains of "Taps" she will be deliberately sunk in the depths of the Mexican Gulf.

It will be the belated but fitting epilogue to an historic drama of tragedy. It may even be that an earlier, or at any rate a much earlier, raising and sinking of the Maine would not have been so complete a closing of the chapter. It was lamentable so long to neglect the bodies of our dead sailors, and it had become a reproach to the nation. For their sake and for other reasons the work should have been done years ago, even at the risk and actual cost of renewing unhappy passions and falling to make an end of wrath and controversy. But since that neglect did prevail and that reproach was incurred, it is grateful to have partial compensation in the present circumstances of settlement.

For now at last the matter is settled, though in a mystery. Every effort has been made to solve the mystery, but in vain. There can be no profit in further attempts, and certainly none in efforts to keep alive any of the suspicions and animosities of which the wreck in Havana Harbor was the storm center. There is no more occasion for keeping these alive than there would be for keeping what is left of the Maine before our vision as a rare show. Against that her minds would revolt. "Better that her shattered hull should sink beneath the waves." It will sink to-day, and it should carry with it all the doubts and wrath and hatred of fourteen years ago. There is mourning for the lost, but there is rejoicing that after so great a sacrifice good has come out of evil and lasting peace has succeeded to brief war—a peace the more lasting and the more secure because that war swept away forever the causes of irritation and the menace of conflict which had beset us for nearly a century.

A RECALL FOR HYDE'S BENEFIT.

What is the purpose of Hyde's extraordinary attack upon the judges of this city? He seems to think that he is the victim of a judicial conspiracy. He finds fault with the assignment of justices by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, as if the sole consideration which that bench has had in mind while making them was his trial. Justice Davis, he complains, was assigned to the criminal term of the court almost continuously for a year, although the usual time for holding a term, he remarks, is only one month. And he reminds the public that Mayor Gaynor once criticized the appointment of a condemnation commissioner by Justice Davis.

The efforts made by Hyde for a change of venue he admits were only dilatory, undertaken only when he found that the Appellate Division persisted in making assignments without any regard to him. The appeal to the highest court seems to have been abandoned because Hyde thought he saw a chance of picking the judge before whom he might be tried. Nothing will help in such a case as this of Hyde unless the state gives to persons charged with crime the right to recall judges whom they do not fancy.

THE DANGER OF A COAL STRIKE.

Although the failure of the coal miners and operators to get together is disquieting, the situation is by no means hopeless. It has appeared threatening several times in the past. A firm and unyielding front by both sides is a regular feature of labor disputes. Each tries to weaken the other by an appearance of readiness to go to extremes. So neither the absolute rejection of the miners' demands by the operators nor the expressed determination of the miners to strike need in itself cause great alarm. The date mentioned for a strike is two weeks off and much conciliation can be accomplished in a fortnight. The time between now and April 1 will probably be occupied by both sides in trying to reach an agreement. And this ought not to be impossible, since most of the concessions demanded by the men seek merely the advantage of the union, and miners who are indifferent to the union two years and six months out of every three years are not sure to stand firm upon demands in its interests.

Two circumstances tend to increase public anxiety to-day over the possibility of a coal strike. One is the prevalence of coal strikes in Europe and the other is the memory of the suffering and loss

which the last shutdown in the anthracite industry here entailed. The strikes among European miners are a factor encouraging the American miners also to strike. But they also serve to warn the operators of the danger in the present situation. And the likelihood is that the strike of 1902 will not repeat itself if the present controversy leads to a suspension of mining. Public opinion would not tolerate such an obstacle, long drawn out struggle as the last one; and public opinion would be certain to find some way to bring the new one to a conclusion before the distress of 1902 was repeated.

General Orozco's proclamation that his revolution if successful will not recognize the validity of any contracts heretofore made by the Madero administration sounds more like the threat of a brigand than the policy of a statesman. Reputation is a poor ground on which to appeal for the sympathy and recognition of the world.

"Things have come to a pretty pass in the administration of justice in this neighborhood when a member of the bar who happens to be lingering along under a criminal indictment cannot select the judge before whom his trial is to be conducted."

Governor Stubbs will probably get even with Kansas by moving out of that "reactionary" state. Kansas's loss will be Oklahoma's gain.

In Kansas, "Where the People Rule the People," too!

Negotiations for the ending of the British coal strike seem to be "getting no farther," yet there are symptoms that the strike may soon come to an end because of its own immensity.

The bill to legislate the Commerce Court out of office, reported favorably to the House of Representatives, is a hasty and foolish example of judicial recall.

The boycotting of the American Secretary of State by unsympathetic Latin-American republics which spiteful marplots coarsely predicted has conspicuously failed to materialize.

There are not enough Abernathy kids in Kansas.

"Two storms joined in one?" Go tell it was at least a symposium of half a dozen.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Baroness Sidons-Schlichta, seventy-six years old, known to all people who visit the city park at Vienna as the "dove baroness" because of her fondness for the park birds, which flew about her daily for many years and ate the crumbs which she brought them in great quantities, fell ill while feeding her pets recently and will probably never be seen in the park again. Some time ago, when people accused her of bringing about a "dove pest" with her birdseed, she said she was following the example of an eccentric American—George Francis Train—and in defense she is said to have replied: "I may cry in feeding the birds, but as to following the example of an American—never!"

A SURE SIGN OF SPRING.

Lo, spring is near!
Nor is it in the bird songs, clear,
Nor in the vernal atmosphere,
Nor in the brightly flowering things
Of which the blooming poet sings
Indicative of coming springs.
That we, grown sick of winter's cold,
Of its approach are surely told.
Nay, nay, 'tis in the dog's howl,
For when the dog howls, 'tis a sign
For gleaming, glowing on the boards
Wherever ample space affords
A chance for loud howling bills,
Is wondrous display that thrills
The circus screams, so all may hear
"Lo, spring is near!"

W. J. LAMPTON.

Footlights—So you've seen my Hamlet, Well what do you think of it?
Critical Friend—I prefer Shakespeare's— Boston Transcript.

A New York merchant who is a veteran in the army of Westchester counties with a fondness for early tomatoes and hothouses does not believe that the dog deserters mentioned by Amundsen became unfaithful to their master because they wanted to investigate the fate of a missing member of the pack. "I gave a dog to a soldier some time ago," he said, "and guaranteed him to be in every respect 'all right.' In a couple of weeks I had to take him back because the animal, according to my friend's statements, seemed unhappy, dejected and spiritless and kept the family awake with his howling. 'Homeless for his brother' was the verdict. The day after he came back he nearly killed the dog whose company we all thought he had missed. That may be the way a dog shows his love for his master. Thank God, his joy at being restored to old surroundings. Bunk may have missed his old home, but I don't think he cared for his dog playmate."

"Gunsaulus says Washington was a brave man because he had red hair."
"I have a man, too."
"You haven't got red hair."
"No, but I can grow a girl who has red hair."—Houston Post.

Lucky New Yorkers! They don't appreciate good weather they get. "The Duluth News-Tribune" (Duluth has two seasons—Fourth of July and winter) says that M. F. Chalk, government inspector of marine boats, declares that it may be June before many boats will be moving on the Great Lakes. "There are a number of lake engineers and their crews here fitting out some of the boats that tied up here last fall, but the ships will have a long time to wait before taking cargoes," said Inspector Chalk. "It is a great many years since all the lower lakes were frozen over and it is going to take a long time to get rid of the ice. As a matter of fact more ice is being made every day right now and this will probably continue until April."

"Dat man dat owns de window I done buy," said Pickens today. "He showed me his hand an' showed me a piece of candy but I got in reach. Den he smacked me 't de face."
"Hm!" ejaculated Mammy Brown. "I speak his name as a member of de deaf an' dumb club of de Amalgamated Club."—Washington Star.

Practical Politics
Penions as Writer Sees Them Worked for Personal Popularity.

To the Editor of the Tribune.
Sir: Forty-seven years have passed away since the close of the Civil War, and now, when only one-quarter of those who saw the end of the conflict are alive, the annual sum required for pensions is over \$50,000,000 and persists with marked tenacity at that point. Nevertheless, the Sherwood bill passed the House, authorizing an increase of \$5,000,000 in annual pension outlay. And, as the bill is so much, omnibus private pension bills (not one, but several) are presented and passed by the House, granting special favors to individuals who cannot

make out cases under the general pension laws.
As the funds of these United States are entrusted to the care of Senators and Representatives there should be the highest sense of honor in their use. A financial agent of an individual or a firm appropriating to his own use the public money is called embezzlement. If United States money is used for popularity and re-election by our representatives in Washington, can it be called by a milder name than a species of embezzlement?

The tendency should be toward a rapid diminution of the annual sum for pensions. The situation calls for national interest and expression of sentiment. It also demands courage from the right-minded Congressmen.
Metuchen, N. J., March 13, 1912.

PATENT MONOPOLIES

Defended as Suitable Reward for the Inventor's Beneficence.

To the Editor of the Tribune.
Sir: Amid the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Sidney Henry et al. vs. A. B. Dick Company, and the various comments on it in the press, and particularly in respect to proposed legislation which seems to have in prospect the overturning and complete changing of our entire theory on the patent law, it seems to me that a word of explanation may be timely.

The average layman has a very hazy and indistinct idea of what a patent monopoly is and why such monopoly is justified. The theory of the patent monopoly, reduced to its simplest terms, is the other hand, the inventor of something new and useful has created something which was before non-existent and to which per se he has the exclusive right. It is his perfect right to do what he will with his invention; he is not compelled to disclose it to the public, and he may use it purely for his own benefit, keeping secret his methods and process, if it be a process, or concealing in his own home or factory his machine, if it be a machine. If, however, he is willing to disclose his invention, and if he describes it fully so that any one skilled in the art can utilize it, the law provides that in consideration of this voluntary disclosure he is to have an absolute monopoly for a limited term of seventeen years, provided, of course, that he can prove, as he may have to in court, the validity of the patent, both as to novelty and utility, and that he was the first and sole inventor. In other words, his monopoly is a conditional monopoly and a limited one; conditional upon its being placed upon record in the hands of the public at the end of the seventeen years, and one limited to that term after which his invention becomes public property. That this wise and beneficent law has been to a great extent one of the direct causes of our extraordinary commercial development is generally admitted. The inventor gets little enough for the many years which he frequently gives to the perfection of his invention, its development and its use, and the other hand, the capitalist who undertakes to introduce and commercialize such an invention assumes a large risk and oftentimes suffers a great loss.

If the law which gives the inventor an absolute monopoly for a limited term in the right to manufacture, use and sell his invention in consideration of its essential disclosure to the public may be considered fair and just, such a restriction on his right, it certainly is reasonable for him to surround his right with such conditions as he may please during the limited term of his monopoly, since the greater contains the less. If he has an absolute monopoly in his invention for seventeen years, and can do with it as he pleases, even to the extent of concealing or burying it, no one can justly complain if, in consideration of his allowing its use, he surrounds that right with such restrictions as he may see fit. No one is compelled to purchase or license under a patent. If a prospective purchaser or licensee does not like the limitation imposed upon and accompanying the right, he is not compelled to take, and if he takes he should not complain of the obligation imposed.

The lay mind and many legal minds unused to the peculiar conditions surrounding and accompanying a patent monopoly are unable to grasp the fact that a patent monopoly is unlike the monopolies in staple or privilege which have so aroused general antagonism, and perhaps properly so, generally because they have given nothing in exchange, and it may be said that the keynote of the distinction is that the patent monopoly is one for a limited time, granted for and in consideration of the dedication of the whole subject matter to the public at the end of a definite, reasonably limited period.

The hysteria which seems to have taken possession of a great many minds on the subject of trusts, monopolies, etc., would seem to be like that of the man who strikes at every head in sight whether its owner deserves a blow or not.
JOHN W. LOVELAND.
New York, March 14, 1912.

HURTING THEIR CAUSE.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir: "Suffragettes" seem to be a word which in view these days of "God bless the women" has often been written, but not such women, who have turned themselves into hoodlums, as was seen a few days ago in London. Women have rights, and many think to vote, when property owners particularly, but to take it upon themselves to destroy and injure property to gratify their ends should be punished as any such male would be. This matter "is the death knell." This surely puts this matter back twenty years from now. Thank God, we have a different stamp; and we are proud to say it.
C. H. H.
Amenia, N. Y., March 8, 1912.

THAT "MORTAL SAMENESS."

To the Editor of the Tribune.
Sir: When reading in the Tribune this morning the news item headed, "Perfect Man Divorced," this from Ellen Glasgow's "The Ancient Law" came to mind.

"There ain't nothin' in marriage that pulls so soon as kindness. It's unexpected, it's a kick you get from your own crazy with the sameness of it, 'thar ain't nothin' of unexpectedness about Jack. He does everything so regular that thar's no sense when I'd like to bust him open just to see how he's wound up inside. Naw, naw, it ain't the blows that wears a woman out; it's the mortal sameness."

Evidently there are various ways "to be happy though married."
Schneidman, N. Y., March 11, 1912.

POVERTY.

To the Editor of the Tribune.
Sir: How many of us poor are in need of pensions and live on less than \$1 a week, to keep our homes, so dear to us, where there are so many pleasant memories! It would be cheaper for the government to give pensions than to have so many poorhouses and old people's homes.

In our own homes we can help support ourselves. As long as we have a home, we can say: "Inasmuch as I have pensioned the poor I have found favor in my sight." Christ came to seek and save that which is lost. How many of us have been wronged out of our share of property? No one can know what poverty is until it comes to his own door and he is not able to meet the old friends on equal terms.
MISS ELIZABETH J. RICE.
Manchester, Mich., March 13, 1912.

DOESN'T WANT TO VOTE.

To the Editor of the Tribune.
Sir: Your influential paper, it is hoped, will be on the side of home-loving women who do not wish public life and are wholly opposed to the howling mob of those who rant for "votes for women." They do not represent our millions of women who are decidedly opposed to men and their politics.
MRS. JOHN FIELD.
New York, March 12, 1912.

People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 15.—President Taft in a message to the King of Italy to-day said: "I send you my warmest expression of my solicitude on hearing of the wicked attempt made, and the great satisfaction with which I have learned that you escaped injury."

J. D. Bowersock, of Lawrence, Kan., telegraphed the President to-day: "There are Kansans who believe that when that hat is taken out of the ring it will be unreasonable." Mr. Bowersock also said that, despite all stories to the contrary, Kansas is for President Taft. Representative Anthony telegraphed the President again to-day saying that he would carry Kansas.

The President has carried the primaries in Pueblo County, Colo., by a vote of 2 to 1, according to a telegram received at the White House to-day, which said further that the President will have a solid delegation from Colorado.

The White House was silent about the letter received from Governor Stubbs charging several postmasters with "pernicious political activity." Civil Service Commissioner Black was at the White House this afternoon. It is rumored that Mr. Taft asked him to investigate the matter. The Postmaster General also conferred with the President.

Morehead discussed North Carolina politics with the President. Mr. Taft was assured that both factions in the state were pledged to his support.

The Countess of Warwick was among the President's callers to-day. While waiting to see Mr. Taft, the Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman called and were introduced. Mr. Taft and the countess remained in conversation some time.

Members of the White House callers were the members of the Cabinet, Associate Justice Pitney, Senators Bailey, Crane, Briggs and Burton, Representatives Levi, McMoran, Dyer, Adair, Guernsey, Wilber, Austin and McKinley, the Austrian Ambassador and the Netherlands Minister.

The President and Mrs. Taft entertained at dinner to-night, and had a number of additional guests for a number of days. The programme consisted of numbers by Mrs. Johann Gadske and Arthur Shattuck, pianist.

Mrs. Taft and her sister, Mrs. Anderson, occupied a box at the Belasco this afternoon to hear the Countess of Warwick give her "Personal Recollections of Famous People." Otto T. Bannard and Miss Anderson were with them. Mr. Bannard is a house guest of the President and Mrs. Taft.

This afternoon, Miss Taft presided at a meeting of the Cool Settlement House in the interest of the Campfire Girls of America, organized by Mrs. Luther H. Gulick, of New York.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, March 15.—Mrs. Wickersham left here to-day for New York, and will visit her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Akin, until Tuesday, when Mrs. Akin will return to Washington with her mother.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer are today congratulating on the recovery of their son, George von L. Meyer, Jr., who is now on crutches after a long siege with a broken leg. Mrs. Meyer will return to Washington in about ten days.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, March 15.—There will be much entertaining in the diplomatic corps to-morrow, when the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff, the Italian Ambassador and Marchese Cusani and the Argentine Minister, Mme. Naon will give dinner parties. The dinner party at the German Embassy will be followed by a small dance, with additional guests.

The Netherlands Minister and Mme. Lou don will leave here on Monday and will sail on the Rotterdam from New York on Tuesday for three months' leave of absence in their own country.

The Austrian Ambassador will go to New York the first of the week to remain several days. He has issued invitations for a dinner on April 13. Baroness Hengelmüller will arrive in Washington in time to pre-date at the dinner on April 13 and on the Thursday following.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, March 15.—Miss Taft and her cousin, Miss Harriet Anderson, were the guests of honor at a dinner given to-night by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Reid Rogers for their debutante daughter, Miss Elizabeth Reid Rogers. Other guests were the Misses Meyer, Miss Martha Bowers, Miss Gladys Hinkley, Miss Margaret Draper, Miss Marion Oliver, Miss Yvonne Townsend, Miss

GEORGE V TO STAY AT HOME

King Abandons Project of Visiting Foreign Courts.

London, March 15.—All the projected visits of King George and Queen Mary to foreign courts have been abandoned for this year.

The change in the royal programme is attributed officially to the coal strike, but in all probability to the tension in Anglo-German relations and the possibility of the occurrence of unpleasant incidents if the King and Queen appeared in Berlin have more to do with it than the labor trouble in the British Isles.

SALMAGUNDI PRIZE WINNERS

Club Gives Private View of Exhibition To Be Opened To-day.

The Salmagundi Club gave a private view of its exhibition last night to members and friends, and to-day the exhibition will be